

# Co-ordinated multi-annual Great Britain Control Plan (GBCP) for Pesticide Residues 2026, 2027 and 2028

HSE is responsible for delivering the annual pesticide residue testing in food monitoring programme as Competent Authority on behalf of the administrations, to check compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin is amended as follows.

There is provision in law for there to be a co-ordinated control programme within Great Britain. The co-ordinated control programme specifies particular foodstuffs to be sampled over a three-year rolling programme and also includes a mandatory list of pesticides to be sought. These 36 different foods represent the most important food groups for consumers.

It has been agreed that continuing with the co-ordinated programme in this way is an effective way to ensure that the testing of these foods is prioritised and the results of the testing are combined and reported across the administrations.

The existing co-ordinated programme (GBCP) is due to expire at the end of 2025<sup>1</sup>.

The GB administrations have agreed to carry on with a GB co-ordinated plan for a further three year period. Full details are provided in the attached document. Northern Ireland will be following regulatory requirements under the EU controls plan (EUCP) which is updated annually (2025/854)<sup>2</sup>. The programmes are similar but not identical.

---

<sup>1</sup> [Co-ordinated multi-annual Great Britain Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2023, 2024 and 2025](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Commission implementing regulation \(EU\) 2025/854 of 7 May 2025 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2026, 2027 and 2028 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin and repealing Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2024/989](#)

## **Coordinated Multiannual Great Britain Control Programme for 2026, 2027 and 2028 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin**

For the years 2026, 2027 and 2028, the GB control programme should consist of 71 samples per commodity for the pesticide/product combinations as set out in Annex I.

The lot to be sampled shall be chosen randomly.

The sampling procedure, including the number of units, shall comply with guidance as provided by the Competent authorities.

All samples, including those of foods intended for infants and young children and products originating from organic farming, shall be analysed for the pesticides referred to in Annex I to this plan in accordance with the residue definitions set out in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005<sup>3</sup> as retained. Levels as stated in the statutory register [GB MRL Register \(pesticides.gov.uk\)](http://pesticides.gov.uk).

Where the residue definition of a pesticide includes more than one compound (active substance and/or metabolite or breakdown or reaction product), the competent authority shall report the analysis results in accordance with the full residue definition. The results of all analytes that are part of the residue definition shall be submitted separately, as far as they are measured individually. These results shall be submitted to the other competent authorities in accordance with the agreed format.

For foods intended for infants and young children, samples shall be tested on the products as labelled ready for consumption or as reconstituted according to the instructions of the manufacturers, taking into account the maximum residue levels set out in Directive 2006/125/EC<sup>4</sup> and Delegated Regulations (EU) 2016/127 and (EU) 2016/128 (as retained)<sup>5</sup>.

Where such foods can be consumed both as sold and as reconstituted, the results shall be reported on the product as sold.

### **Reporting of results**

Competent Authority shall submit the results of the analysis of samples tested in 2026, 2027 and 2028 by 31 August 2027, 2028 and 2026. Those results shall be submitted to the other Competent Authorities in accordance with the agreed format.

Where the residue definition of a pesticide includes more than one compound (active substance and/or metabolite or breakdown or reaction product), the Competent Authority shall report the analysis results in accordance with the full residue

---

<sup>3</sup> [Regulation \(EC\) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the COUNCIL of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Directive 2006/125/EC](#) is to be read as if, in Article 2(c) of that Directive the reference to point 1 of Article 2 of [Directive 91/414/EEC](#) were a reference to Article 2(1) of Regulation [\(EC\) No 1107/2009](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market;

<sup>5</sup> [Directive 2006/141/EC](#) is to be read as if, in Article 2(e) of that Directive the reference to point 1 of Article 2 of [Directive 91/414/EEC](#) were a reference to Article 2(1) of Regulation [\(EC\) No 1107/2009](#).

definition. The results of all analytes that are part of the residue definition shall be submitted separately, as far as they are measured individually.

## Annex I

### Part A – Products of plant origin <sup>(1)</sup> to be sampled in 2026, 2027 and 2028

2026	2027	2028
(a)	(b)	(c)
Oranges <sup>(2)</sup>	Table grapes <sup>(2)</sup>	Apples <sup>(2)</sup>
Pears <sup>(2)</sup>	Bananas <sup>(2)</sup>	Strawberries <sup>(2)</sup>
Kiwi fruits <sup>(2)</sup>	Grapefruits <sup>(2)</sup>	Peaches, including nectarines and similar hybrids <sup>(2)</sup>
Cauliflowers <sup>(2)</sup>	Aubergines <sup>(2)</sup>	Wine (red or white) made from grapes (where no specific processing factors for wine are available, Member States shall report the wine processing factors used).
Onions <sup>(2)</sup>	Broccoli <sup>(2)</sup>	Lettuces <sup>(2)</sup>
Carrots <sup>(2)</sup>	Melons <sup>(2)</sup>	Head cabbages <sup>(2)</sup>
Potatoes <sup>(2)</sup>	Cultivated fungi <sup>(2)</sup>	Tomatoes <sup>(2)</sup>
Beans (dried) <sup>(2)</sup>	Sweet peppers/bell peppers <sup>(2)</sup>	Spinaches <sup>(2)</sup>
Rye grain <sup>(3)</sup>	Wheat grain <sup>(3)</sup>	Oat grain <sup>(3) (4)</sup>
Brown rice (husked rice), defined as rice after the removal of the hull from paddy rice <sup>(5)</sup>	Virgin olive oil (where no specific oil processing factor is available, Member States shall report the processing factors used)	Barley grain <sup>(3) (6)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> The parts of the raw products to which MRLs apply shall be analysed for the main product of the group or subgroup as listed in “Section A of the list in Part 1 of the MRLs register relating to the relevant constituent territory”; unless stated otherwise

<sup>(2)</sup> Unprocessed products shall be analysed. In case of products sampled in frozen state, a processing factor shall be reported, if applicable.

<sup>(3)</sup> If no sufficient samples of rye, wheat, oat or barley grains are available, also rye, wheat, oat or barley whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported.

(4) If no sufficient samples of oat grains are available, the part of the required sample number for oat grains that could not be taken, can be added to the sample number for barley grains, resulting in a reduced sample number for oat grains and a proportionately increased sample number for barley grains.

(5) Where appropriate, also polished rice grain can be analysed. It shall be reported whether polished or husked rice was analysed. If polished rice was analysed, a processing factor shall be reported.

(6) If no sufficient samples of barley grains are available, the part of the required sample number for barley grains that could not be taken, can be added to the sample number for oat grains, resulting in a reduced sample number for barley grains and a proportionately increased sample number for oat grains.

### Part B – Products of animal origin <sup>(1)</sup> to be sampled in 2026, 2027 and 2028

2026	2027	2028
(f)	(d)	(e)
Poultry fat <sup>(7) (8)</sup>	Bovine fat <sup>(7) (8)</sup>	Cow's milk <sup>(9)</sup>
Bovine Liver <sup>(7)</sup>	Chicken eggs <sup>(7) (10)</sup>	Swine fat <sup>(7) (8)</sup>

(7) Unprocessed products shall be analysed. In case of products sampled in frozen state, a processing factor shall be reported, if applicable.

(8) Meat may also be sampled in accordance with Table 3 of the Annex to Commission Directive 2002/63/EC (OJ L 187, 16.7.2002, p. 30) as retained.

(9) Fresh (unprocessed) milk shall be analysed, as well as frozen, pasteurised, heated, sterilised or filtrated milk.

(10) Whole eggs without the shell shall be analysed.

### Part C – Pesticide residue/product combinations to be analysed in/on products of plant origin

	2026	2027	2028	Remarks
2,4-D	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on oranges, kiwi fruit, pears, cauliflower, brown rice and dried beans in 2026; in and on grapefruits, table grapes, aubergine and broccoli in 2027; in and on peaches, lettuce, and tomatoes in 2028.
2-Phenylphenol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Abamectin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Aclonifen	(a)			

Acephate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Acetamiprid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Acrinathrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Aldicarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Aldrin and dieldrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Ametoctradin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Azinphos-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Azoxystrobin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
BAC (benzalkonium chloride)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Bifenthrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Biphenyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Bitertanol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Boscalid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Bromide ion	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on brown rice and dried beans in 2026.
Bromopropylate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Bupirimate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Buprofezin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Captan	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Carbaryl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Carbendazim and benomyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Carbofuran	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Chlorantraniliprole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Chlorfenapyr	(a)	(b)	(c)	

Chlormequat	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on carrots, pears, rye and brown rice in 2026; in and on aubergines, table grapes, cultivated fungi and wheat in 2027; in and on tomatoes, oats and barley in 2028.
Chlorothalonil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Chlorpropham	(a)	(b)	(c)	
clopyralid	(a)	(b)	(c)	New from 2027 onwards. To be analysed only in and on table grapes, broccoli and cultivated fungi in 2027: in and on peaches, head cabbages, spinach and oats in 2028.
Chlorpyrifos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Clofentezine	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Clothianidin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyantraniliprole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyazofamid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyflufenamid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyflumetefon	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyfluthrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cymoxanil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cypermethrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyproconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyprodinil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyromazine	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on potatoes, onions and carrots in 2026; in and on aubergines, sweet peppers/bell peppers, melons and

				cultivated fungi in 2027; in and on lettuce and tomatoes in 2028.
DDAC (didecyldimethylammonium chloride)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Deltamethrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Diazinon	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dichlorvos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dicloran	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dicofol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Diethofencarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Difenoconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Diflubenzuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dimethoate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dimethomorph	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Diniconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Diphenylamine	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dithianon	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on pears in 2026; in and on table grapes in 2027; in and on apples and peaches and strawberries in 2028.
Dithiocarbamates	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed in and on all listed commodities except broccoli, cauliflowers, head cabbages, olive oil, wine and onions.
Dodine	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Emamectin benzoate B1a, expressed as emamectin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Endosulfan	(a)	(b)	(c)	

Epoxiconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Ethephon	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on oranges and pears in 2026; in and on sweet peppers/bell peppers, wheat and table grapes in 2027; in and on apples, peaches, tomatoes and wine in 2028.
Ethion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Ethirimol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Ethylene oxide	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on dried beans and brown rice in 2026.
Etofenprox	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Etoxazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Famoxadone	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenamidone	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenamiphos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenarimol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenazaquin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenbuconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenbutatin oxide	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on oranges and pears in 2026; in and on, grapefruits, and table grapes in 2027; in and on apples, strawberries, peaches, in 2028.
Fenhexamid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenitrothion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenoxycarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenpropathrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenpropidin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenpropimorph	(a)	(b)	(c)	

Fenpyrazamine	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenpyroximate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenthion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenvalerate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fipronil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Flonicamid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fluazifop-P	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on pears, cauliflower, dried beans, potatoes and carrots and onions in 2026; in and on aubergines, broccoli and sweet peppers/bell peppers 2027; in and on strawberries, head cabbages, and spinach 2028.
Flubendiamide	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fludioxonil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Flufenoxuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fluopicolide	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fluopyram	(a)	(b)	(c)	
flupyradifurone	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fluquinconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Flusilazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Flutriafol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fluxapyroxad	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Folpet	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Formetanate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fosetyl-Al	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fosthiazate	(a)	(b)	(c)	

Glufosinate ammonium	(a)	(b)	(c)	To be analysed only in and on pears, potatoes, kiwi fruits, brown rice and dried beans in 2026: in and on table grapes, bananas and cultivated fungi in 2027: in and on peaches, strawberry, head cabbage, apples and lettuce in 2028.
Glyphosate	(a)	(b)	(c)	To be analysed only in and on pears, kiwi fruits, dried beans, brown rice, rye, carrots and oranges in 2026: in and on cultivated fungi, table grapes, grapefruit, aubergine and wheat in 2027: in and on peaches, strawberry, head cabbage, apples and lettuce wine, spinach, oats and barley in 2028.
Haloxypop including haloxypop-P	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on dried beans in 2026; in and on broccoli, grapefruits, sweet peppers/bell peppers and wheat in 2027; in and on strawberries and head cabbages in 2028.
Hexaconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Hexythiazox	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Imazalil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Imidacloprid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Indoxacarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Iprodione	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Iprovalicarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Isocarbophos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
isofetamid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Isoprothiolane	(a)			The substance shall only be analysed in and on brown rice in 2026.
Kresoxim-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Lambda-cyhalothrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	

Linuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Lufenuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Malathion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Maleic hydrazide	(a)			It shall only be analysed in and on onions and potatoes in 2026.
Mandipropamid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
mefentrifluconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	New from 2026 onwards.
Mepanipyrim	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Mepiquat	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on pears, rye and brown rice in 2026; in and on cultivated fungi and wheat in 2027; in and on barley and oats in 2028.
Metaflumizone	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M	(a)	(b)	(c)	
metamitron	(a)	(b)	(c)	New from 2026 onwards.
Methamidophos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Methidathion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Methiocarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Methomyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Methoxyfenozide	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Metrafenone	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Monocrotophos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Myclobutanil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Omethoate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Oxadixyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Oxamyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	

Oxathiapiprolin	(a)	(b)	(c)	New for 2026 onwards.
Oxydemeton-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Paclobutrazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Parathion methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Penconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pencycuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pendimethalin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Permethrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Phosmet	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pirimicarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pirimiphos-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Prochloraz	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Procymidone	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Profenofos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Propamocarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be only analysed in and on pears, carrots, cauliflower, onion, potatoes and dried bean in 2026; in and on table grapes, melon, banana aubergine, broccoli, sweet peppers/bell peppers and wheat in 2027; in and on strawberries, head cabbage, spinach, lettuce, tomatoes and barley in 2028.
Propargite	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Propiconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Propyzamide	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Proquinazid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Prosulfocarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	

Prothioconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be only analysed in and on carrots, onions, rye and brown rice in 2026; in and on sweet peppers/bell peppers and wheat in 2027; in and on head cabbages, lettuce, tomatoes, oats and barley in 2028.
Pymetrozine		(b)	(c)	The substance shall not be analysed in or on any product in 2026. It shall only be analysed in and on aubergines, melons and sweet peppers/bell peppers in 2027; in and on head cabbages, lettuces, strawberries, spinaches and tomatoes in 2028.
Pyraclostrobin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pyrethrins	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pyridaben	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pyridalyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pyrimethanil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pyriproxyfen	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Quinoxifen	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Spinosad	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Spinetoram	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Spirodiclofen	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Spiromesifen	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Spiroxamine	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Spirotetramat	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Sulfoxaflor	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tau-Fluvalinate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tebuconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tebufenozide	(a)	(b)	(c)	

Tebufenpyrad	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Teflubenzuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tefluthrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Terbuthylazine	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tetraconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tetradifon	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Thiabendazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Thiacloprid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Thiamethoxam	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Thiophanate-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tolclofos-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Triadimefon	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Triadimenol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Thiodicarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Triazophos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tricyclazole	(a)			It shall only be analysed in and on brown rice in 2026.
Triflumizole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Trifloxystrobin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Triflumuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Vinclozolin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Zoxamide	(a)	(b)	(c)	

**Part D – Pesticide residue/product combinations to be analysed in/on products of animal origin**

	2026	2027	2028	Remarks
Aldrin and dieldrin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
BAC (benzalkonium chloride)	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Bifenthrin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Chlorate	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Chlordane	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Chloromequat	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Chlorpyrifos	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Copper compounds	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Cypermethrin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
DDAC (didecyldimethylammonium chloride)	(f)	(d)	(e)	
DDT	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Deltamethrin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Diazinon	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Endosulfan	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Famoxadone	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Fenvalerate	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Fipronil	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Glufosinate ammonium	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Glyphosate	(f)	(d)	(e)	

Heptachlor	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Hexachlorobenzene	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH, Alpha-Isomer)	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH, Beta-Isomer)	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Indoxacarb			(e)	It shall only be analysed in and on milk in 2028.
Lindane	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Mefentrifluconazole	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Mepiquat	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Methoxychlor	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Parathion	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Pendimethalin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Permethrin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Pirimiphos-methyl	(f)	(d)	(e)	

## Annex II

### Number of samples referred to in Article 1

(1) The minimum number of samples to be taken for each product and analysed for the pesticides listed in Annex I by the competent authorities combined is 71.

(2) In addition to the samples required in accordance with above:

(a) in 2026 the combined number of samples that shall be taken by all Competent Authorities to analyse is five samples of infant formulae and five samples of follow-on formulae;

(b) in 2027 the combined number of samples that shall be taken by all Competent Authorities to analyse is ten samples of processed cereal-based baby food;

(c) in 2028 the combined number of samples that shall be taken by all Competent Authorities to analyse is ten samples of foods for infants and young children other than infant formulae, follow-on formulae and processed cereal-based baby food.

(3) Samples from commodities originating from organic farming shall, where available, be taken in proportion to the market share of those commodities with a minimum of 1 per survey.

(4) Competent Authorities using multi-residue methods may use qualitative screening methods on up to 15% of the samples to be taken and analysed in accordance with point.

(5) Where qualitative screening methods are used, the remaining number of samples shall be analysed by quantitative multi-residue methods.

Where the results of qualitative screening are positive, Competent Authorities shall use a usual target method to quantify the findings.